

tion of its own national point of view. Such a declaration would in many cases be followed by premature public controversy.

"This would be serious enough if it were confined to controversy between parties within each state. It might be extremely dangerous if, as would often be inevitable, it resulted in controversy between nations.

"Moreover, such public declarations would render the give and take on the part of the delegates themselves, which is essential to a successful negotiation, a matter of infinitely great difficulty. It is also extremely important that these all should be not only just, but speedy.

"Every belligerent power is anxious for the early conclusion of peace in order that its armies may be demobilized."

Fears Premature Publicity
"If premature publicity is given to the negotiations, the proceedings of the peace conference would be seriously prejudiced and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the conference, but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings outside.

"Finally, there will often be very strong reasons against announcing the conclusion of the negotiations as they are arrived at. The representatives of a nation may be willing to give their assent on one point, provided only that they receive a similar promise from the other side, which has not yet been discussed. It will not be possible to judge of the wisdom and justice of the peace settlement until all the points have been settled, and premature announcements might lead to misapprehensions and anxiety as to the ultimate results for which there was no real foundation.

Recognizes Public Opinion
"In calling attention, however, to these necessary limitations of publicity, these representatives of the Powers do not underrate the importance of carrying public opinion with them in the vast task by which they are confronted. They recognize that unless public opinion approves of the results of their labors they will be nugatory.

"This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the great Powers, and it is to be hoped that the following rule was adopted:

"Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference may be held in camera."

The secretariat of the congress this evening completed the official list of the delegates. It includes a distinguished array of leading public figures from every section of the civilized world, and in personnel and in the interests represented it embraces probably one of the most notable gatherings of statesmen the world ever has seen.

Green Table Is Ready

The final preparations were concluded today in the beautiful Hall de la Paix at the Foreign Office, where the congress will meet, and the green table now awaits its guests. The opening of the congress will be a ceremonial function, the leaders making their first bows, the delegates exchanging salutations and the Republican Guard, in gorgeous uniforms, lending color to the scene.

When the delegates are installed around the great horseshoe conference table Raymond Poincaré, President of France, will enter the hall with an escort of premiers and take his place in the presiding officer's chair at the head of the table.

The opening address of M. Poincaré in welcoming the congress to Paris will sound the glories of the war just won and tell of the momentous work of reconstruction entrusted to the congress.

There was a full attendance today at today's meeting of the Supreme Council. Joseph Noullet, the French Ambassador to Russia, entered the Foreign Office just before the meeting, and it developed later that he was invited by the views of the Russian situation. The council was presented with a statement of the action taken by the representatives of the various countries in the conference proceedings on the news of the conference proceedings. The statement sets forth that the American, British, Italian, Serbian and Belgian correspondents asked the admission of the press to the sittings of the council. The French delegates, on the other hand, were unanimous in taking the contrary position.

Americans Offer Resolution
In addition to this, a resolution adopted by the press of America, Great Britain, Italy and the smaller nations acting with their respective governments. The council resumed its sitting at three o'clock. President Wilson arrived early and, finding his colleagues not yet assembled, took a walk around the Invalides quarter.

The resolution adopted unanimously by the representatives of the Allied and American press at their meeting on Thursday follows:

"First—It is essential to insure full publicity for the peace negotiations.

"Second—The official communications shall be as complete as possible.

"Third—In addition to the communications full summaries of the day's proceedings shall be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of the public.

"Fourth—There should be no interference with free intercourse between the delegates and responsible journalists.

"Fifth—Journalists should be permitted to attend the formal session of the conference.

"Sixth—It is recommended that the press be equalized by the abolition of the censorship in all Allied countries."

French Alone Disagree
All except the French delegates also agree to these recommendations. There should be direct representation by the press at the sittings of the peace conference.

"Second—The press of each of the great powers should be represented by not less than five delegates, and each of the smaller powers who actively participated in the war should be represented proportionately."

After the morning session of the Supreme Council, President Wilson

Air Passenger Service. London to Paris Opens

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A regular aerial passenger service between London and Paris in connection with the peace conference will be inaugurated Monday.

A number of airplanes have been fitted for the service. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushion seats and a table, entirely inclosed with glass.

The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

called on Colonel House at American Headquarters at the Hotel de Crillon.

There was every expectation that the American delegation would find support in the viewpoint of the American correspondents regarding publicity.

French Wires Uncontrolled
The semi-official "Temps," discussing the publicity question, says the French censor is exercising no control over news despatched by the Allied or associated countries.

"Certain dispatches sent from Paris to American newspapers," it remarks, "insinuate that the French government exercises control over all news relative to the conference and over all means of communication with other countries. These allegations are erroneous. Censorship is not exercised over news destined for the Allied or associated countries. The French press can render a service to the common cause by denouncing to our friends across the Atlantic the malevolent rumors by which it is attempted to alter the truth."

It was said in American circles here today that the stir caused by yesterday's action was not at all unwelcome to the British and American officials, who were willing to work for a broader rule which would open the proceedings to public view, to some extent at least.

British correspondents held a meeting and adopted resolutions asking that one British press representative be admitted to sittings of the Congress. American correspondents also adopted resolutions asking that they be satisfied with nothing less than free access to all deliberations. These resolutions were brought before a meeting at which were present representatives of the press from the nations associated in the war against Germany.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of reporting the deliberations, which will be presented to the peace delegates to-morrow. A proposition to make details of the meeting of correspondents secret was rejected.

Decision Not Final
The question of making public the proceedings of the peace Congress continued to be a subject of discussion by the French press. The "Temps" remarked to-night: "It was said last night that the censor would henceforth watch with especial care everything that is written regarding the Congress and would pitilessly cut out everything that goes beyond the official statements."

In fact, yesterday's decision (the decision of the peace delegates to secrecy) is perhaps neither absolute nor final. It seems, indeed, that the question became more embarrassing when it was considered that it would necessarily apply to the British and American press the same rules as are laid down for French papers."

Wilson Goes to Theatre
This comment brought out a reminder in American official circles that before President Wilson's departure for Europe it was announced officially at Washington that, at the President's personal request, both the British and French governments had raised no censorship restrictions on news dispatches to America concerning the Peace Conference.

Yesterday all of this morning's session of the Supreme Council was taken up by a discussion of whether the Peace Congress will be open or closed. Afterward Mr. Wilson worked in his study and late in the day went for a drive.

He went to the Champs Elysees Theatre with American officials to-night and engaged a production entitled "Amex. Revue," in which the state Argonne Players' most of whom were soldiers with histrionic talent.

Paris "Temps" Conference to Give Real Not 'Dry' News

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The policy of secrecy in connection with the Peace Conference has caused a commotion among the radical and socialistically inclined elements here, but the announcement that the official communiqué will be the limit of the public's news ration about the conference has, on the whole, been calmly received by the Paris press.

This morning's papers mostly refrain from any discussion, contenting themselves with the statement that the British papers are protesting. The comparative inaction of the press on this issue is reflecting the French attitude in the Chamber of Deputies when Premier Clemenceau appeared before the assembled Deputies and asked their support.

Striking out on a line of protest of its own, to-day's "Temps" has the heading: "Those who fought the war have no right to know how peace is being made."

To-night's "Temps" says the governments of the five great Powers decided to restrain publicity of their own discussions. Because of the "indisclosures of a few mutinous journalists," the "Temps" thinks that a certain amount of secrecy is absolutely necessary, and suggests that if the delegates were forced to speak at open meetings the presence of the public they would transact their real business in private talks in the corridors, and the result would be the same. The solution of the "Temps" is as follows:

"The best way to avoid indiscretions is to give out information and not merely 'dry' communications. The deliberations of the conference resemble the waters of a great lake. If a part of the waters are allowed to pass through channels loyally arranged it will be possible to control what passes and even to utilize the current to accomplish good work. If we try to dam the flood it will overflow through cracks and do more harm than good."

Montenegrin Riots Denied
The statement that the occupation of Montenegro against the Serbian legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is in a position to state emphatically that these reports have no foundation whatever. On the contrary, news received by the legation only a few days ago says that perfect order prevails in Montenegro.

Perfect Order Prevails, Says Official Jugo-Slav Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Washington issued through the official bureau of information of that kingdom the following statement to-day:

"With reference to the publication of news of an alleged revolt of the Montenegrins against the occupation of Montenegro by Serbian troops the legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is in a position to state emphatically that these reports have no foundation whatever. On the contrary, news received by the legation only a few days ago says that perfect order prevails in Montenegro."

After the morning session of the Supreme Council, President Wilson

Paderewski Heads Cabinet Including Gen. Pilsudski

Reaches Compromise With the Polish Military Leader to Combat Bolshevism

WARSAW, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, has succeeded partly in forming a new Polish Cabinet. General Pilsudski will be Foreign Minister under M. Paderewski, Premier, which will permit Pilsudski to retain much of his power.

Three members of the present Cabinet will be in the new Ministry, which will be constituted primarily of non-political experts. The new Cabinet is subject to the approval of German Poland. It will continue in office until elections are held within the next fortnight.

German Soldiers Threaten to Strike For Increased Pay

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 15.—Polish forces yesterday entered Rotterdam, the last station on the railway from Bromberg to Hohensalza, and are now outside the latter. To the southward a number of bodies of German infantry, with a few guns, are in danger of being cut off. The defection of the German troops and airmen is threatened unless they are given higher wages. Certain German aviation officers, when dismissed have sold their machines to the Poles and joined the latter.

A copy of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" received to-day says that owing to the troubles in Poland the food supply of Berlin is in imminent danger of giving out. No more potatoes and cattle are being received from Posen, a district which was always one of the chief sources of food supply for the capital. Lack of coal also constitutes a serious menace.

Berlin, the paper asserts, now has only enough briquettes for domestic use to last two days. The gas and water works have only a supply sufficient for ten to fourteen days.

**America Asked to Become Protector
Of Turkish Nation**

Delegation Sends Appeal to Wilson for U. S. to Take the Responsibility for 25 Years and Uphold Dynasty

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Among the many appeals from small or embryonic nations to President Wilson, comes one from Constantinople, signed by some of the most prominent Turks, including the well known war publicist, Halide Hanum, and Riazat Turk, Minister of Education, who direct the Turkish States assume responsibility for the government of Turkey for a period of from fifteen to twenty-five years. They desire the United States to guarantee the present dynasty and the continuance of Turkish authority over Constantinople and the various provinces of Asia Minor.

Mr. Wilson has been receiving many suggestions regarding the Turkish problem. A few American officials are urging him to lend his influence toward maintaining the Turks in Constantinople. Others are asking him to support the Turkish policy of election, which is favored by most of the delegates of the great Powers.

A recent letter to the American Peace Commission from one of the American residents of Constantinople, argues that the Turks are unable to govern even themselves with justice, but that either the British or French would arouse hostility in the Balkans and the Near East, and America would be most acceptable, although the task in any case is thankless.

This is in accord with the British suggestion, already made to the American commission, but not in consonance with the wishes of the Greeks, who are dreaming of recreating the Byzantine Empire, despite the grave danger of the jealousy of other Balkan states.

Millions of Pounds of Food in Reserve for Men in Europe

TOURS, Jan. 5 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Whoever goes hungry in Europe this winter it will not be the American soldiers. The daily stocks in hand reported by the Quartermasters' Department of the American Expeditionary Forces gives an idea of supplies only when it is remembered they represent reserves held between daily consumption and arrivals known to be on route.

Potatoes furnish a striking example. The stock in hand at the last report was 8,200,000 pounds, and yet American forces are receiving 30,000 tons of potatoes a month, which makes 60,000,000 pounds, chiefly from Ireland. Potatoes being perishable it would not be wise to keep double the daily stocks in hand. Others were as follows:

Fresh beef, 10,000,000 pounds; tinned beef, 23,700,000 pounds; tinned bacon, 26,300,000 pounds; tinned salmon, 9,400,000 pounds; flour, 166,000,000 pounds; oatmeal, 2,000,000 pounds; cornmeal, 6,000,000 pounds; dry beans, 26,000,000 pounds; baked beans, 26,000,000 pounds; rice, 8,000,000 pounds; onions, 1,000,000 pounds; tomatoes, 35,000,000 pounds; jams, 2,000,000 pounds; prunes, 2,000,000 pounds; sugar, 28,000,000 pounds.

This list does not include other foods running beyond a million pounds like dried vegetables, syrup, dried and bulk, hard tack, hominy, dried and fresh fruits, as well as cheese, macaroni, butter and lard.

Opium Parties Are Common in London's "West End"

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Opium smoking and drug taking appear to be indulged in to a greater extent in Bohemian London than is generally known. Facts were disclosed at an inquest this week on a young popular actress, which shows that what are called "doping parties" have been frequently held in London, that cocaine and heroin are taken habitually and various trips made to "Chinatown" and "Limehouse," in the east of London, for the purpose of opium smoking or purchasing the drug for consumption elsewhere. The heroin was bought in small quantities for \$5 a bottle and cocaine at \$50 the bottle.

Witnesses at the inquest described parties held in flats where opium was smoked, the cost of the evening's entertainment ranging from \$5 to \$50. The authorities, heeding those who supply the drugs have arrested one woman.

Greeks to Demobilize

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—The Greek army will begin demobilization late this month, when 90,000 men will be released. This will leave from 190,000 to 200,000 men with the colors.

German Delegates Sign New Truce, Despite Protests

Erzberger Asks When Terms Will Be Freed and Treaty Signed: Foch Summons Berlin Bank Head

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds.

As a guarantee for the fulfillment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strasbourg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometres in front of it.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The armistice between the Allies and Germany has been extended, the agreement to that effect being signed by Matthias Erzberger, the German armistice commissioner, at Treves late Wednesday according to a Berlin dispatch received here via Amsterdam.

Extend Truce a Month

The armistice has been extended one month by the commissioners, who have concluded their session at Treves, says a Paris dispatch. The clauses offered by the Allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions and the restitution of material stolen by the Germans from invaded countries were signed by the enemy delegates.

The meeting between Marshal Foch and the German delegates was featured by protests by Matthias Erzberger, representing the Germans, against the status in which Germany was left during the period of the armistice. The "financial and economic dictatorship of the Entente" was the theme of his main protest.

"When will you raise the blockade?" Herr Erzberger asked. "The food conditions in Germany are daily growing worse and hunger will produce a mental state which the Allies cannot desire. Your people themselves are not proof against a world revolution."

Asks About Prisoners

"Will the Entente," he continued, "undertake binding obligations respecting the return of the German prisoners of war? When will you be in a position to conduct a preliminary peace? Germany has asked six times for negotiations for a preliminary peace, but has received no reply."

Rudolf Havenstein, president of the Imperial Bank of Germany (the Reichsbank), has been ordered to Spa by Marshal Foch, according to a dispatch from Berlin, to attend a conference concerning the Entente financial demands on Germany.

A Copenhagen dispatch on December 26 reported that Dr. Havenstein had resigned as president of the Reichsbank. However, there has been no official confirmation of the report.

Foch Insists French Border Extend to Rhine

Continued from page 1

rial aid, and the wealth which you placed at our disposal contributed to the final success. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did."

Had Devil's Own Punch

"And you know what happened on the field of battle since the month of July; first on the Marne, then in the region of Verdun. General Pershing wished as far as possible to have his army concentrated in an American sector. The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a sector hard to tackle. There were considerable obstacles there."

"All right," I said to him, "Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it."

"And, finally, everything went well; everything went so well that here we are on the Rhine."

Marshal Foch was asked by the correspondent:

"But was not the armistice concluded too soon?"

"It was not possible to do otherwise," answered the marshal, "because the Germans gave us everything that we asked for at once. They satisfied all our conditions. It was difficult to ask more."

Would Have Preferred Battle

"Doubtless any general would have preferred to have continued the struggle and to have battle when the battle was offered itself, but I am not a father of a family, and I do not help think of the blood that would be shed. A victory, however easy, costs lives. We would have won, but at our grasp without any further sacrifice. We took it as it came."

"The German High Command was not ignorant of the fact that it faced a colossal disaster. When it surrendered everything was prepared for its defense in which it would infallibly have succumbed. On the 14th we were to attack in Lorraine with twenty French divisions and six American divisions. This attack would have been supported by other movements in Flanders and in the centre. They capitulated. There is the whole story."

Rhine Logical Barrier

Resuming his discussion of the Rhine frontier, Marshal Foch said: "We have no idea of attacking Germany or of recommencing the war. We are not going to fire a shot and to grow in peace, but who can say that Germany—where democratic ideas are so recent and perhaps very superficial—will not quickly recover from its defeat?"

"England has the Channel to cross. America is far away. France must always be in a position to safeguard the general interests of mankind. Those interests are at stake on the Rhine. It is there that we must prepare to guard against the painful surprises of the future."

"The armistice is signed, but peace is not yet concluded. So long as the status of Europe has not been settled, let us watch together, so that we lose not the fruits of our common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

Four Seek Presidency

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17.—Nilo Panha, Foreign Minister; Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina; Altino Arantes and Arthur Bernardes, will be candidates for the presidency at the special elections, to be held within thirty days, as a result of the death of President-elect Rodrigues Alves.

British Appreciate Aid Of Wilson, Says Churchill

President Understands England's Need of Naval Power, He Declares

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War in the new British Cabinet, in a speech at the American Society dinner to-night to Ambassador John W. Davis, in reviewing President Wilson's services, said that the crowds which thronged the streets of London during the President's visit here "showed how keenly and shrewdly the British people understood and appreciated President Wilson's work for the world."

"Before he came to us," Colonel Churchill continued, "he was to us the friend of justice and humanity, but now he is the friend of Great Britain. He has made us understand that he comprehended the special needs, dangers and conditions of our island empire, depending from month to month and from year to year upon its naval strength and power for its security as well as its integrity, and from hour to hour for the whole of its prosperity, even for its daily bread."

"He made us realize that he grasped our undoubted unique situation and our special condition in regard to all that concerned the security of Great Britain on the seas. He took away when he left not only the respect due to a world famous statesman, but also the personal liking and confidence of the great mass of the British people."

"Let us no more forget that our common task is not yet ended. The war has been brought to a close, but the peace have yet to make sure that we are not defrauded of its fruits, that we do not let them slip through our fingers and that we do not fritter away the great results of a long and arduous struggle on the part of all the Allied countries."

Wilson Denied Cable Tribune Did Not Have

Continued from page 1

sal News. The withdrawal of the denial follows:

"The Committee on Public Information forwarded to you to-day a statement from its Paris bureau denying on the part of the President a statement attributed to The New York Tribune. Investigation establishes the fact that the story was not carried by The Tribune. Therefore, in justice to The Tribune, the Committee on Public Information requests all press association to whom the dispatch was addressed to withhold this dispatch from publication. In the mean time an effort is being made to straighten things out by cable."

The debate on open diplomacy was precipitated by Senator Borah of Idaho, who read several newspaper dispatches from correspondents at Versailles, telling of the throwing overboard of "open diplomacy," including the dispatch of Richard V. Orin, declaring that the only source of information was the President, who was "inaccessible."

Mr. Borah read from the President's address of January 8, containing the fourteen points, placing emphasis on the President's point that open covenants of peace must be "openly arrived at."

"If I am discussing this question to-day," said Mr. Borah, "because I would like the President of the United States, and the delegates of other nations at the peace conference, to know that the great majority of the American people are in favor of open diplomacy, and opposed to the secret, closed-door methods of the Old World."

Leads Way to War

"Secret diplomacy has left the germ of conflict and war in every peace treaty since the last hundred years. It has led to the last hundred years of the world's history, to the contentions and suspicions. If the peace commissioners are proposing to take that step, which will make impossible a permanent peace, the people who fought and won this war should know it. It will be a distinct disappointment to those people, who have endured so much, to know that the same old practice has been renewed."

"It is the same old story that has led to the Vienna conference. When that conference was about to meet the same assurances that the proceedings would be open to the world were given, as had been given prior to the convening of this conference. Scarcely had that Vienna conference assembled when Metetrich and his associates declared that the conference was not open to the world, and finally, great master of diplomacy that he was, he succeeded in closing the doors."

The Certain Result

"The result is, as every student of history knows, that behind closed doors there were secret treaties, which have been causing wars from time to time ever since."

Belgium Protests; Wants Three Peace Delegates

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17.—The Belgian Cabinet has decided to send to the Allied governments a strong protest against a reduction in the number of Belgian delegates to the peace conference. The Supreme Council has fixed the number of Belgian delegates at two, where Belgium expected to have three.

Fairechild To Be Indorsed For Secretary of Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Benjamin L. Fairechild, of Pelham, Westchester County, will be indorsed for secretary of the United States Senate by both New York Senators, Wadsworth and Calder, when the Republicans organize the upper house, it was learned to-day.

Kentucky Synod Wants More Pay for Presbyterian Divines

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 17.—The Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church, South, in session here, gave unanimous support to the plan adopted by the General Assembly for increasing salaries of just over \$100,000 approved the state's quota of \$150,000 for benevolence.

Wilson Awardees D. S. C. To 13 French Generals

PARIS, Jan. 17.—President Wilson has bestowed the American Distinguished Service Cross on the following French generals:

Franchet d'Esperey, de Castelnau, Fayolle, Mestre, Debene, Hirschauer, Gouraud, Mangin, Degoutier, Bergeot, Humbert, Guillaumat and Weygand.

Four Seek Presidency

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17.—Nilo Panha, Foreign Minister; Ruy Barbosa, Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina; Altino Arantes and Arthur Bernardes, will be candidates for the presidency at the special elections, to be held within thirty days, as a result of the death of President-elect Rodrigues Alves.

'Wilson Bottled Up, Lips Tied, Says Johnson

California Senator Flays the Peace Commissioners for Their Secret Diplomacy

"14 Points" Are Violated

First One Abrogated "at First Moment of First Meeting," He Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A picture of the President of the United States "bottled up in a secret conference, sitting there with his lips tied," was held up before the Senate to-day by Hiram Johnson, of California, in an impassioned denunciation of the reversion to secret diplomacy forced by the peace commissioners at Versailles.

"It is irritating and humiliating to me to have the President of the United States in this position," the California Senator declared. "If he cannot fight his way out through this mesh of Old World diplomacy I am in favor of giving him what help I can in my humble way."

"I am glad this question has been raised by the Senator from Idaho (Borah), because I believe it to be of transcendent importance. Every nation accepted the fourteen peace points laid down by the President on the 8th of January, with one possible exception, which I need not discuss at this time."

First Point Violated

"The first one of these fourteen points was the covenant of peace openly arrived at and yet at the first moment of the first meeting of the peace commissioners the first of these fourteen points is deliberately violated, and we are given instead a communiqué, which we have learned during the last four years is intended to cover up and not state the real facts."

"If this is persisted in some affirmative action should be taken in the Senate to show clearly to the Peace Conference that the Senate of the United States insists that this one of the fourteen points should be lived up to by the peace commissioners."

The California Senator declared this step of the Old World diplomats added to his conviction that there should be laid down a new code of American policy and he declared his conviction that the American troops abroad, "wherever they may be, should be brought home at the earliest possible moment."

Germans Cry For Return Of Emperor

Continued from page 1